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I. SECRETARY-GENERAL DEPLORES DEPORTATION OF FOUR PALESTINIANS FROM OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

On 20 May 1991, the following statement was issued by the spokesman for the Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar:

> "The Secretary-General has learned with deep regret that Israel over the weekend deported four Palestinians from the occupied territories. He strongly deplores this action, which is in violation of article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. In this connection, the Secretary-General recalls the statement issued on 27 March 1991 by the President of the Security Council on behalf of its members (Press Release SC/5264) which, inter alia, called on Israel to desist from deporting Palestinians and to ensure the safe return of those deported. (see SG/SM/4567)

II. SECURITY COUNCIL DEPLORES DEPORTATION BY ISRAEL OF FOUR PALESTINIANS FROM OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, CALLS FOR SAFE RETURN OF ALL DEPORTEES

Meeting at the request of its members belonging to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Security Council, on 24 May 1991, unanimously adopted the following resolution: [see S/RES/694(1991)]

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming its resolution 681 (1990),

"Having learned with deep concern and consternation that Israel has, in violation of its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and acting in opposition to relevant Security Council resolutions, and to the detriment of efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, deported four Palestinian civilians on 18 May 1991,

"1. Declares that the action of the Israeli authorities of deporting four Palestinians on 18 May 1991 is in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which is applicable to all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

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"2. Deplores this action and reiterates that Israel, the occupying Power, refrain from deporting any Palestinian civilian from the occupied territories and ensure the safe and immediate return of all those deported;

"3. Decides to keep the situation under review."

III. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON THE PLIGHT OF PALESTINIAN WOMEN

At its first regular session of 1991, held in New York, the Economic and Social Council adopted the following resolution:

"1991/28. Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General and the notes by the Secretary-General concerning the situation of Palestinian women living inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territory,

"Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in particular paragraph 260 thereof,

"Recalling also its resolutions 1988/25 of 26 May 1988, 1989/34 of 24 May 1989 and 1990/11 of 24 May 1990,

"Expressing concern at the persistent refusal of Israel to respect the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

"Taking into account the intifadah of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory against the Israeli occupation, and its harmful effects on Palestinian women and children,

"Dismayed at the continuation of the oppressive practices of Israel, including collective punishment, curfews, demolition of houses, closure of schools and universities, deportation, confiscation of land and measures that are particularly harmful to the Palestinian women and children in the occupied Palestinian territory,

"Deeply alarmed by the continuation of the practice of settling Jewish immigrants in the territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, which is illegal and contravenes the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention,

"1. Reaffirms that the basic improvement of the living conditions of the Palestinian women, their advancement, full equality and self-reliance can only be achieved through an end to the Israeli occupation and the attainment of the right of Palestinians to return to their homes, their right to self-determination and their right to establish an independent Palestinian State in accordance with United Nations resolutions;

"2. Also reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian people in the territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

"3. Demands that an end be put to the oppressive Israeli measures against the intifadah and the consequent suffering experienced by Palestinian women and their families in the occupied Palestinian territory;

"4. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in particular paragraph 260, which concerns assistance to Palestinian women both inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territory;

"5. Requests governmental, non-governmental, and intergovernmental organizations, including organizations of the United Nations system, to continue to encourage and assist in existing income-generating activities for Palestinian women and in the creation of new jobs;

"6. Requests that Palestinian women in the occupied Palestinian territory be assisted in developing small-scale industry and creating vocational training centres;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the mission of experts1/ in order to improve the situation of Palestinian women in the occupied Palestinian territory;

1/ See E/CN.6/1990/10.

"8. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue his investigation of the situation of Palestinian women and children and to report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the mission of experts."

12th plenary meeting
30 May 1991

IV. UNICEF EXECUTIVE BOARD ADOPTS RESOLUTION CALLING FOR ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINIAN CHILDREN

At its 1991 regular session, held in New York from 22 April to 3 May 1991, the Executive Board of UNICEF adopted the following resolution:

"1991/15. Assistance to Palestinian children

"On the recommendation of the Programme Committee,

"The Executive Board,

"Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1990 and the Declaration and the Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children, and the stipulation therein pertaining to the children living under difficult circumstances, especially those living under occupation,

"Having studied the report on the programme development in the Middle East and North Africa contained in document E/ICEF/1991/10,

"Taking into consideration the difficult conditions of Palestinian children,

"Concerned by the deteriorating situation in the region,

"Affirming the need to intensify assistance to Palestinian children and women,

"Requests the Executive Director of UNICEF to continue to urgently assess the situation of Palestinian children and women and to provide funds commensurate with the expanding

needs of these children and women, and to report to the 1992 session of the Executive Board on implementation."

V. WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY ADOPTS RESOLUTION CONCERNING HEALTH CONDITIONS OF THE ARAB POPULATION IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, INCLUDING PALESTINE

The World Health Assembly, at its forty-fourth session, adopted the following resolution at Geneva on 15 May 1991 (see WHA 44.31):

"The Forty-fourth World Health Assembly,

"Mindful of the basic principle established in the WHO Constitution, which affirms that the health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security,

"Seriously concerned by violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories,

"Recalling the need for the occupying Power to observe strictly its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, to which it has notably not conformed in such basic areas as health,

"Aware of its responsibility for ensuring proper health conditions for all people who are victims of exceptional situations, including settlements that are contrary to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949,

"Recognizing the need for increased support and assistance for the Palestinian people, as well as the Syrian Arab people in the Golan under Israeli occupation, and for stronger cooperation with them,

"Expressing its deep concern at the negative effects of the practices of the occupying power against the Palestinian people in the field of health during the intifadah, at a time when social and economic conditions in the territories were deteriorating,

"Expressing the hope that a just and comprehensive peace can be achieved in the Middle East, based on the principles of international legitimacy and, in particular, on the relevant United Nations resolutions,

"Thanking the Chairman of the Special Committee of Experts set up to study the health conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories for his report, and regretting the refusal of the Israeli authorities to allow the experts to visit the occupied Arab territories,

"Taking note of the relevant information provided,

"Having considered the report of the Director-General on the 'Health conditions of the Arab population in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine',

"1. ASSERTS WHO's responsibility to promote for the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health as one of the fundamental rights of every human being;

"2. EXPRESSES CONCERN at the deterioration in the health conditions of the Arab population in the occupied Arab territories and AFFIRMS the role of the World Health Organization to assist in the provision of health care to the Palestinian people and the Arab population in the occupied Arab territories;

"3. STRESSES that the policies of the Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab territories are not consistent with the main requirements for the development of a health system appropriate to the needs of the population in the occupied Arab territories;

"4. DEPLORES the continuing deterioration of the situation in the occupied Arab territories, which seriously affects the living conditions of the people, compromises in a lasting fashion the future of Palestinian society, and prevents the economic and social development of those territories;

"5. EXPRESSES its deep concern at the Israeli refusal to permit the Special Committee of Experts to visit the occupied Arab territories, and ASKS that Israel allow the Committee to fulfil its mission of investigating the health conditions of the populations in those territories;

"6. THANKS the Special Committee of Experts for its report (see note prepared by the Chairman of the Special Committee of Experts, A44/34) and requests it to continue its mission and report on the health conditions of the Arab population in the occupied Arab territories to the Forty-fifth World Health Assembly;

"7. RECALLS resolutions WHA42.14 and WHA43.26, and commends the Organization's efforts to prepare and implement the special

technical assistance to improve the health conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories;

"8. THANKS the Director-General for his efforts and, in the light of relevant Health Assembly resolutions, REQUESTS him:

"(1) to intensify implementation of the special technical assistance programme, emphasizing the primary health care approach, in coordination with all Member States and all other organizations involved in health and humanitarian activities;

"(2) to coordinate health activities, in particular in priority areas such as maternal and child health, an expanded programme on immunization, water supply and sanitation, and other specific activities to be determined according to needs;

"(3) to monitor and evaluate the health conditions of the Arab population in the occupied Arab territories and, in particular, the proposals contained in the reports of the Special Committee of Experts and, given the deterioration of the health conditions of the inhabitants of those territories, to adopt all available measures in this regard;

"(4) to pursue the implementation of special technical assistance to improve the health conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, in cooperation with all concerned WHO Members and observers referred to in Health Assembly resolutions related to this item, taking into consideration a comprehensive health plan for the Palestinian people;

"(5) to continue his efforts to seek funds from extrabudgetary sources in support of the special technical assistance programme;

"(6) to report on the above to the Forty-fifth World Health Assembly;

"9. CALLS ON all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the special assistance programme to improve the health conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories."

Twelfth plenary meeting
15 May 1991
A/44/VR/12

VI. UNRWA DEPLORES EXPULSION OF FOUR PALESTINIANS FROM GAZA AND OFFERS THEM ASSISTANCE; PROTESTS TO ISRAELI AUTHORITIES AGAINST MISTREATMENT OF STAFF

The following press release was issued by UNRWA on 21 May 1991 (see PAL/1763):

"The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) said today that it was ready to offer assistance to four Palestinians from the Gaza Strip, including two UNRWA staff members, who were expelled to Lebanon by the Israeli authorities on Saturday, 18 May.

"The UNRWA has deplored the expulsion of the four men, who are all Palestine refugees registered with the Agency. Two of them, Hashem Mohammad Dahlan and Jamal Abu Habil, are UNRWA employees.

"The Agency's Field Office in Lebanon is being asked to assist the two staff members, as needed, and to do what it can for the other two men. The four were handed over to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in the Beqaa Valley east of Beirut on Saturday after being expelled by the Israeli army.

"The UNRWA has reiterated its regret that the Israeli authorities have continued their policy of expelling Palestinians from the occupied territory, which it considers a violation of international conventions. As a humanitarian agency responsible for the welfare of the Palestine refugees, UNRWA said it would do what it could to assist the men and their families."

On 22 May 1991, the following press release was issued by UNRWA (see PAL/1764):

"The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has formally protested to the Israeli authorities in the occupied Gaza Strip against two incidents in which two UNRWA international staff members were struck and abused by Israeli border police.

"The incidents occurred on Friday, 17 May, in the Shaboura quarter of Gaza's Rafah refugee camp when UNRWA staff attempted to intervene with Israeli border police contingents who were mistreating camp residents. In the first incident, an UNRWA international staff member was insulted and pushed and his Palestinian assistant was slapped in the face and briefly detained in a military vehicle. A border guard later pushed the international staff member and struck him in the mouth.

"The second incident occurred later the same day when another UNRWA international staff member approached a group of border police who were beating three refugees. A border police officer insulted the UNRWA staff member and some of the border guards prodded her with their rifles.

"In a written protest to the Israeli Civil Administration in Gaza, UNRWA said it was 'very concerned about the increasing number of assaults on its staff by members of the border police.' The Agency said such were incompatible with Israel's obligations to facilitate UNRWA's tasks. The UNRWA has asked for an investigation into the latest incidents."

VII. SIXTH UNITED NATIONS EUROPEAN SEMINAR ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE, HELD AT MADRID FROM 27 TO 30 MAY 1991

The Sixth United Nations European Seminar on the Question of Palestine (Twenty-eighth United Nations Seminar), was held at Madrid from 27 to 30 May 1991, in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 44/41 B of 6 December 1989.

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was represented by a delegation comprising: H.E. Mrs. Absa Claude Diallo (Senegal), Chairman of the Committee and head of delegation; H.E. Mr. Alexander Borg Olivier (Malta), Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Seminar; H.E. Mr. Nana Sutresna (Indonesia), Vice-Chairman; Mr. Réne Juan Mujica Cantelar (Cuba); and Mr. Nasser Al-Kidwa (Palestine). From 29 May, Mr. Borg Olivier acted as Chairman of the Seminar.

A total of 7 meetings were held and 17 panelists presented papers on selected aspects of the question of Palestine. Representatives of 50 Governments, Palestine, 3 United Nations organs, 1 United Nations specialized agency, 1 intergovernmental organization, as well as 23 non-governmental organizations, as observers, attended the Seminar.

The event was opened by Mrs. Diallo and a welcoming address was made by H.E. Mr. Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain.

A statement on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, H.E. Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, was made by his representative, the Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services, Mr. Ronald I. Spiers. Mrs. Diallo also addressed the meeting as did Mr. Isaam Kamel el Salem, PLO representative in Madrid, who read out a message from Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Seminar participants adopted conclusions and recommendations and a motion of thanks to the Government and people of Spain.

The two panels which were established and their panelists were as follows:

1. "The intifadah; the safety and protection of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory."

Mr. Freih Abu-Midain (Palestinian); Mr. Roberto Mesa (Spain); Mr. Mikko Lohikoski (Finland); Mr. Hans Peter Kotthaus (Germany); Mr. Moshe Amirav* (Israel); and Mr. Chawki Armali (Palestinian).

2. "The urgency of the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on the Question of Palestine and the Situation in the Middle East."

Mr. Michele Achilli (Italy); Rabbi Balfour Brickner (United States); Mr. Rafael Estrella (Spain); Mr. Yilmaz Altug (Turkey); Mr. Leonard Doyle (United Kingdom); Mr. V. J. Gogitidze (USSR) Mr. Richard Murphy (United States); Mr. Viktor V. Pashiouk (Ukrainian SSR); Ms. Inger Lise Gjorv (Norway); Mr. Izhar Beer* (Israel); and Mr. Saeb Erekat (Palestinian).

The full text of the proceedings will be published in due course as a publication of the United Nations Division for Palestinian Rights.

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*These panelists informed the United Nations Secretariat that they were attending the Seminar as experts and not as participants.

Conclusions and recommendations

1. The participants noted that the Seminar was being held at a time when fundamental changes were taking place in the international political scene with increased international co-operation and greater respect for norms and principles of international law and morality, including the right of peoples to enjoy peace and their political, civil, social and economic rights.

2. The participants considered that recent events in the Persian Gulf had heightened tensions and brought instability to an already troubled region and focused even more the attention of international public opinion on the urgent need for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Middle East, the core of which is the question of Palestine. A solution was urgently needed in the aftermath of the Gulf War, taking into account the new opportunities that now exist, on the basis of international law and in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and relevant United Nations resolutions, which must be applied in an even-handed manner.

3. The participants urged the Security Council, particularly its permanent members, to undertake every effort to facilitate the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all parties concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organization. In this regard, the participants expressed appreciation for all efforts being made to initiate the peace process.

4. The participants stressed that the peace process and related negotiations must be based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination. The participants expressed their conviction that the "land for peace" formula and the "two peoples, two States" principle adequately addressed the rights and concerns of both parties, Israelis and Palestinians, and their acceptance and implementation would result in a comprehensive and just peace in the region.

5. Participants discussed the intifadah and the Palestine peace initiative of November 1988 and acknowledged these and other efforts by the Palestinian people in its struggle to obtain and exercise its inalienable rights. The participants expressed deep concern at the continued loss of life in the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied by Israel and at the continued violations by Israel of the human rights of the civilian

population in these territories. The international community had repeatedly deplored the Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory which were in violation of its obligations as a party to the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and contrary to United Nations resolutions and generally recognized norms of international law. The participants noted that the United Nations Security Council, in its resolution 681 (1990) urged the Government of Israel to accept the de jure applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention, of 1949, to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the said Convention and asked the States parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to ensure that Israel, as occupying Power, fulfilled its obligations under the Convention. The participants expressed full support to the Security Council's request to the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to pursue the idea of convening a meeting of the States parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention in order to examine measures that might be taken by them under the Convention. They noted that the Secretary-General was requested to monitor and observe the situation regarding Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation, and to make new efforts in this regard on an urgent basis, and to utilize and designate or draw upon the United Nations and other personnel and resources present there, in the area and elsewhere, needed to accomplish this task and to keep the Security Council regularly informed. Many participants appealed to the Security Council to assume and discharge its responsibilities and to take urgent measures, including the deployment of a United Nations force to ensure the physical protection and to guarantee the safety and security of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation. The participants noted also the recent adoption by the Security Council of its resolution 694 (1991) on 24 May 1991 deploring, as it had done on previous occasions, Israel's deportation of Palestinians in violation of its international obligations.

6. The participants deplored the process of Israeli colonization of the occupied Palestinian territory as manifested in the continued establishment of settlements and usurpation of land and water resources. They were alarmed at the recent establishment of additional settlements and condemned these actions as insensitive and provocative, which created yet another most serious obstacle to peace. The international community had vigorously opposed the Israeli policy of establishing settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, which was in contravention of the Fourth Geneva Convention and Security Council resolutions which had declared these settlements to be illegal and that they had to be dismantled.

7. The serious deterioration in the economic situation in the occupied territory was a source of great concern to the participants. They stressed that the United Nations has a duty and responsibility to render all assistance necessary to promote the social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory in preparation for the full exercise of national sovereignty in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

8. The participants, cognizant of the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which recognizes the right of freedom of movement and the right of everyone to leave any country and the right to return to one's own country, condemned the settlement of immigrants and Israeli civilians in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and urged the Security Council to take appropriate measures to address this new and serious obstacle to peace.

9. The participants expressed appreciation for the sustained efforts of the international community to promote a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine, in accordance with United Nations resolutions. They stressed the great importance of the valuable contribution which the European countries have made and could continue to make towards the achievement of an equitable settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East. The participants welcomed the steps already taken by the European countries in this regard and urged them to further increase their valuable assistance to the Palestinian people. In this connection, the participants noted with appreciation the doubling of the aid by the European Community to the occupied territory and the efforts for facilitating and increasing the trade between the territory and the Community, both decided by the Council of Ministers of the European Community. The participants expressed their appreciation for the position adopted by European Governments in response to the proclamation of the State of Palestine, the Palestinian Arab State to exist side by side with the State of Israel, in conformity with the two-State principle, and in accordance with United Nations resolutions. The participants considered that the European Community could play a valuable role in the peace process and should be an active participant in this process.

10. The participants took note with appreciation of new initiatives proposed recently by a number of European countries aimed at enhancing security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region.

11. The participants appealed to all European Governments to support the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People in its efforts and urged the same Governments to give serious consideration to participation in the work of the Committee as members or observers. The participants considered that increased representation by European countries and the European Commission in the work of the Committee would broaden the scope of its deliberations and increase its effectiveness.

12. The participants expressed appreciation for the Secretary-General's continuing endeavours to advance the peace process and to facilitate the convening of the International Peace Conference. The participants expressed deep appreciation to UNRWA for the invaluable work being carried out under difficult circumstances for the benefit of the Palestine refugees. They appealed to Governments to increase their contribution to the UNRWA budget and to other organizations and potential donors to contribute generously to the activities of UNRWA. They took note with appreciation of the activities of the Division for Palestinian Rights of the United Nations Secretariat and of its commitment to work, under the guidance of and in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, towards the attainment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations.

13. The participants noted with appreciation that the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was intensifying its efforts to ensure that the United Nations regional seminars on the question of Palestine provided an opportunity for diverse points of view to be expressed so that a real dialogue could be held among people of good will on all sides. In that context the participants expressed satisfaction that there had been a constructive and frank exchange at the Seminar between the Israeli and Palestinian participants. They acknowledged the efforts of the moderate elements within the Israeli community who are contributing constructively to the peace process and to a better informed public opinion in their country. The Seminar noted, however, that while Palestinians representing the Palestine Liberation Organization had participated in the Seminar, the official viewpoint of Israel had yet to be expressed.

14. The participants in the Seminar took note with appreciation of the valuable support the Government of Spain had extended over the years to the just cause of the Palestinian people. The participants attributed particular significance to the fact that the Seminar was held in Madrid, the capital of

Spain, a country which had, throughout its history, accommodated people of different faiths and cultures including Moslems, Christians and Jews who were able to coexist peacefully and in harmony. The participants expressed their profound gratitude to the Government and people of Spain for providing a venue for the European Seminar on the Question of Palestine, and for the excellent facilities and warm hospitality extended to them.

VII. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: ACTIVITIES AND INFORMATION

In the course of May, the following information was received by the Division for Palestinian Rights:

1. ICCP Newsletter No. 34, available from: the International Coordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine, 150 Route de Ferney, Case postale 2100, CH-1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland.

2. Palestine Focus, National Newspaper of the Palestine Solidarity Committee, May-June 1991 issue featuring lead article by Jeanne Butterfield, Chairperson, North American Coordinating Committee for Non-governmental Organizations on the Question of Palestine. Available from: P.O. Box 27462, San Francisco, CA 94127, United States of America.

3. Une Terre Deux Peuples, journal of the Association pour l'union entre les peuples juif et palestinien, May 1991 issue. Available from: C.P. 43, 1247 Anières, Geneva, Switzerland.

4. AJME News, journal of Americans for Justice in the Middle East, available from: P.O. Box 113-5581, Beirut, Lebanon.

5. News from Within, independent newsletter; available from: Alternative Information Centre, P.O. Box 24278, Jerusalem.

6. Middle East International, bi-weekly publication, available from: P.O. Box 53365, Temple Heights Station, Washington, D.C. 20009, United States of America.

7. The Washington Report on Middle East Affairs, monthly publication available from: P.O. Box 53062, Washington, D.C. 20009, United States of America.

8. Oriente Medio, publication edited by Asociación de Amigos de Palestina. Available from: Apdo. N. 2102, 37080, Salamanca, Spain.

9. Journal of the All-India Indo-Arab Friendship Association, Available from: M1G 38-B, Pocket-C, Ashok Vihar III, Delhi - 110052, India.

10. The Other Front, available from: the Alternative Information Center, P.O. Box 24278, Jerusalem.

11. ASA News, quarterly publication of the Asian Students Association. Available from: 511, Nathan Road 1/F, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

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